

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The Examiner is thanked for the Office Action mailed March 16, 2009. The status of the application is as follows:

- Claims 1-13 and 15-21 are pending and claim 13 has been amended;
- Claims 13 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph;
- Claims 1, 6, 17, 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Schulze-Ganzlin et al. (US 5,514,873);
- Claims 2-4 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schulze-Ganzlin et al.;
- Claims 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schulze-Ganzlin et al. in view of Lemelson (US 4,149,088);
- Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schulze-Ganzlin et al. in view of Vekstein et al. (US 5,134,639); and
- Claims 13 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schulze-Ganzlin et al. and Vekstein et al. in view of Lemelson.

The objections and rejections are discussed below.

The Rejection of Claims 13 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. 112, Second Paragraph

Claims 13 and 18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The Office asserts that the limitations "a stationary evaluating unit arranged on a rotatable part of the gantry," contained in both claims does not make sense. Claim 13 has been amended herein, to now include that the evaluating unit is stationary relative to the gantry. Though the gantry rotates, the evaluating unit does not rotate independently from the gantry. The evaluating unit instead rotates as part of the gantry. As the rejection is now moot, the rejection of claims 13 and 18 should be withdrawn.

The Rejection of Claims 1, 6, 17, 19 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b)

Claims 1, 6, 17, 19 and 20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Schulze-Ganzlin et al. This rejection should be withdrawn because Schulze-Ganzlin et al. does

not teach each and every element as set forth in the subject claims and, therefore, does not anticipate claims 1, 6, 17, 19 and 20.

A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference. *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631 (Fed. Cir. 1987). MPEP §2131.

Independent **claim 1** recites a detector arrangement comprising, *inter alia*: at least one detector module having a plurality of individual detector elements, which detect radiation and generate signals indicative of the radiation, the at least one detector module comprising: an electrical unit, comprising: an electro-optical transducer for processing the generated signals and **for generating optical detector module output signals indicative of the generated signals**. Schulze-Ganzlin et al. fails to anticipate the above-emphasized element of claim 1.

The Office asserts that Schulze-Ganzlin et al. at column 2, lines 47-67 and column 3, lines 34-40 teaches generating optical detector module output signals indicative of the generated signals. This assertion is respectfully traversed. In general, Schulze-Ganzlin et al. discloses a portable radiation detector where incident radiation is converted to signals at detector cells and conducted via a control logic 3 to an electro-mechanical coupling element 4 or a wireless transceiver 12 (see col. 2, lines 55-60 and col. 3, lines 28-30). The coupling element 4 or wireless transceiver 12 are then placed in communication with an evaluation unit 7 to read out the signals (see col. 3, lines 11-14). More particularly, Schulze-Ganzlin et al. discloses generating signals indicative of detected radiation, but fails to teach generating detector module output signals indicative of the generated signals (e.g., the signals indicative of detected radiation). As such, Schulze-Ganzlin et al. fails to anticipate each and every element of claim 1 and the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 6 and 17 depend from claim 1 and are allowable at least by virtue of their dependencies. Accordingly, the rejection of claims 6 and 17 should be withdrawn.

Independent **claims 19 and 20** recite aspects similar to those recited in claim 1. As such, the arguments made previously with regards to claim 1 apply *mutatis mutandis* to claims 19 and 20. Hence, the rejection of claims 19 and 20 should be withdrawn.

The Rejection of Claims 2-4 and 16 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

Claims 2-4 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schlze-Ganzlin et al. This rejection should be withdrawn because claims 2-4 and 16 depend from claim 1 and are allowable at least by virtue of their dependencies.

The Rejection of Claims 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

Claims 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schulze-Ganzlin et al. in view of Lemelson. This rejection should be withdrawn because the combination of Schulze-Ganzlin et al. and Lemelson does not establish a *prima facie* case of obvious with respect to the subject claims.

The rationale to support a conclusion that the claim would have been obvious is that all the claimed elements were known in the prior art and one skilled in the art could have combined the elements as claimed. *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S. ____ (2007). MPEP §2143.

“All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art.” *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385 (CCPA 1970). MPEP §2143.03.

Dependent **claim 8** recites the detector arrangement of claim 1, in which the at least one detector module comprises **a module carrier** having an inner space for the electrical unit and **having a cable duct** for at least one optical fiber cable. The combination of Schulze-Ganzlin et al. and Lemelson fail to teach or suggest the emphasized claim elements. The Office concedes that Schulze-Ganzlin et al. fails to disclose the use of optical fibers as the conductor medium, but asserts that Lemelson at Figures 3 and 4 makes up for this conceded deficiency. However, the combination of Schulze-Ganzlin et al. and Lemelson fails to teach a module carrier having a cable duct for the at least one optical fiber cable, as recited in claim 8. As Schulze-Ganzlin et al. does not disclose the use of fiber optic cables, Schulze-Ganzlin et al., therefore, is silent regarding a cable duct to accommodate a fiber optic cable. Lemelson, likewise, is silent regarding a cable duct as Lemelson discloses the use of depositing light pipes 14 and 16 directly

upon a substrate 11 and then depositing electrical components directly upon the pipes 14 and 16 to form complex computing circuits (see col. 4, lines 38-60). As such, the combination of Schulze-Ganzlin et al. and Lemelson fails to teach or suggest claim 8 and the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 5, 10-11, 15 and 21 depend from claims 1 and 19, respectively, and are allowable at least by virtue of their dependencies. Accordingly, the rejection of claims 5, 10-11, 15 and 21 should be withdrawn.

The Rejection of Claim 12 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schlze-Ganzlin et al. in view of Vekstein et al. This rejection should be withdrawn because claim 12 depends from claim 1 and is allowable at least by virtue of its dependency.

The Rejection of Claims 13 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

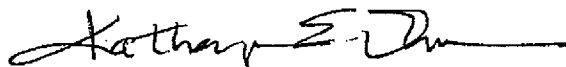
Claims 13 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schlze-Ganzlin et al. in view of Vekstein et al. and further in view of Lemelson. This rejection should be withdrawn because claims 13 and 18 depend from claim 1 and are allowable at least by virtue of their dependencies.

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Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that the claims distinguish patentably and non-obviously over the prior art of record. An early indication of allowability is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



Katharyn E. Owen Reg. No. 62,849
Driggs, Hogg, Daugherty & Del Zoppo Co., L.P.A.
38500 Chardon Road
Willoughby Hills, Ohio 44094
Phone: 1.440.391.5100
Fax: 1.440.391.5101

Direct all correspondence to:
Philips Intellectual Property & Standards
Customer Number 38107